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(54) **DOSE CONTROL TECHNIQUE FOR PLASMA DOPING IN ULTRA-SHALLOW JUNCTION FORMATIONS**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **438/513**

(58) **Field of Search** 438/513, 935, 438/948, 949; 118/723 E, 723 I, 723 IR, 723 MP; 204/298.06, 298.34; 250/492.2

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of plasma doping substrates is provided. The substrate is covered with photoresist and placed within a plasma chamber. A doping gas is introduced into the chamber and ionized. A dilutant gas is also introduced to provide better control of the total amount of dosage associated with a given duration of exposure. The dilutant gas is preferably monatomic to reduce, or eliminate, affects associated with pressure variations within the chamber caused by dissociation of elements within the plasma chamber. The dilutant gas preferably contains lighter elements so as to reduce, or eliminate, damage to the photoresist caused by ion impacts. The dilutant gas is preferably neon or helium. The present method provides a means to better control the dosage and reduce photoresist damage and contamination.

10 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets

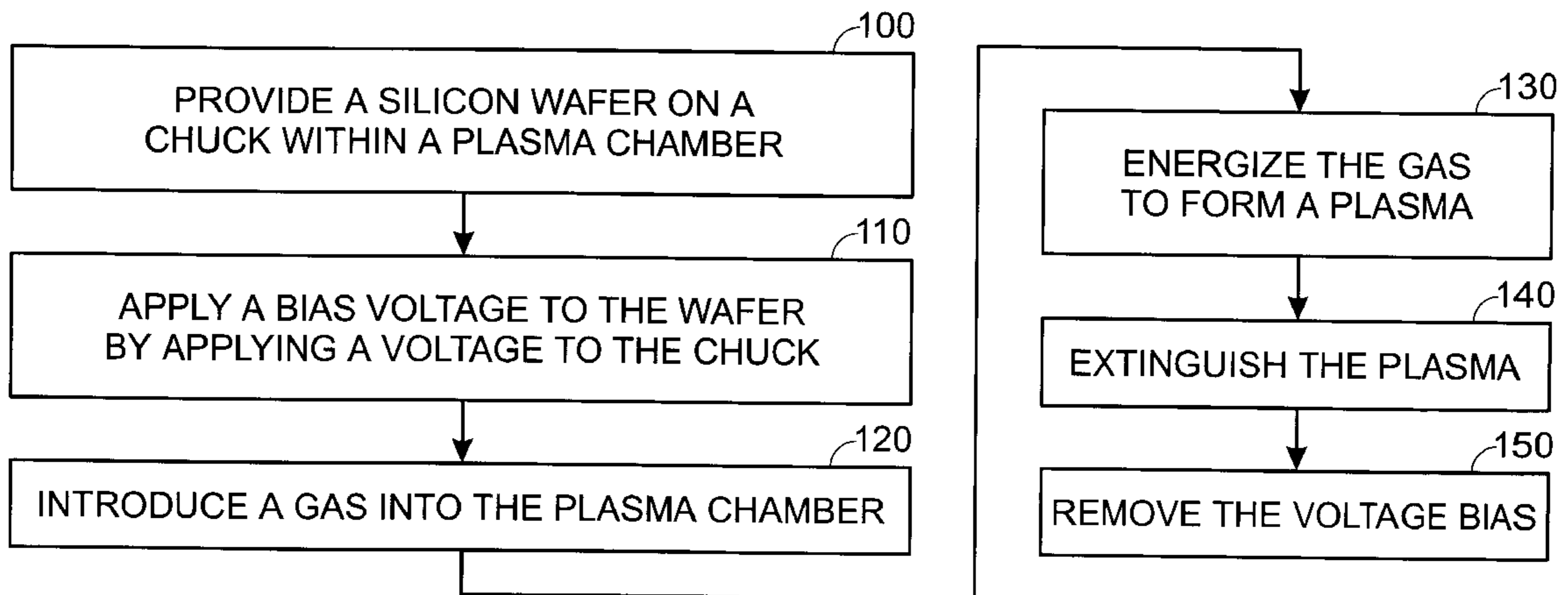


Fig. 1

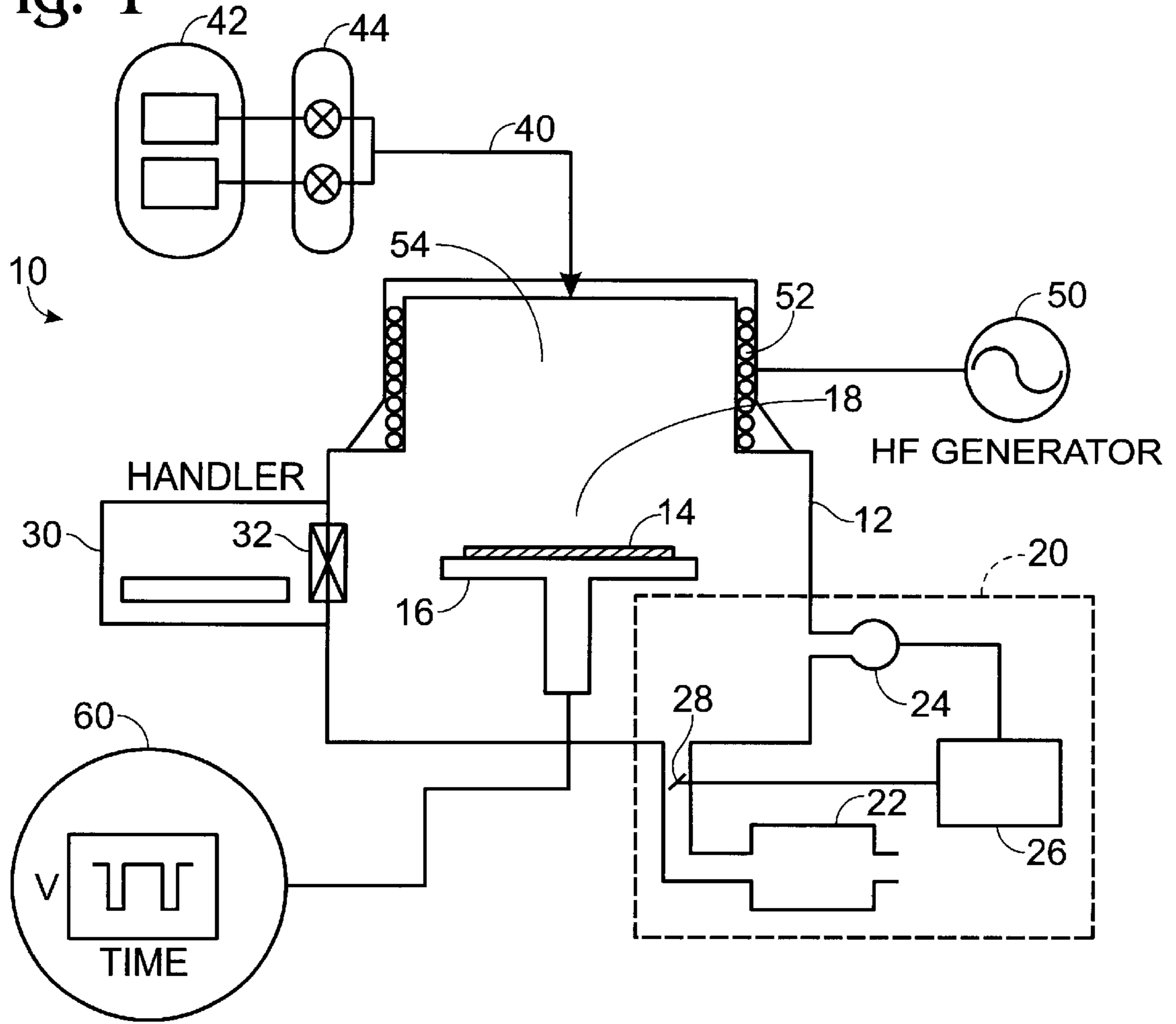


Fig. 2

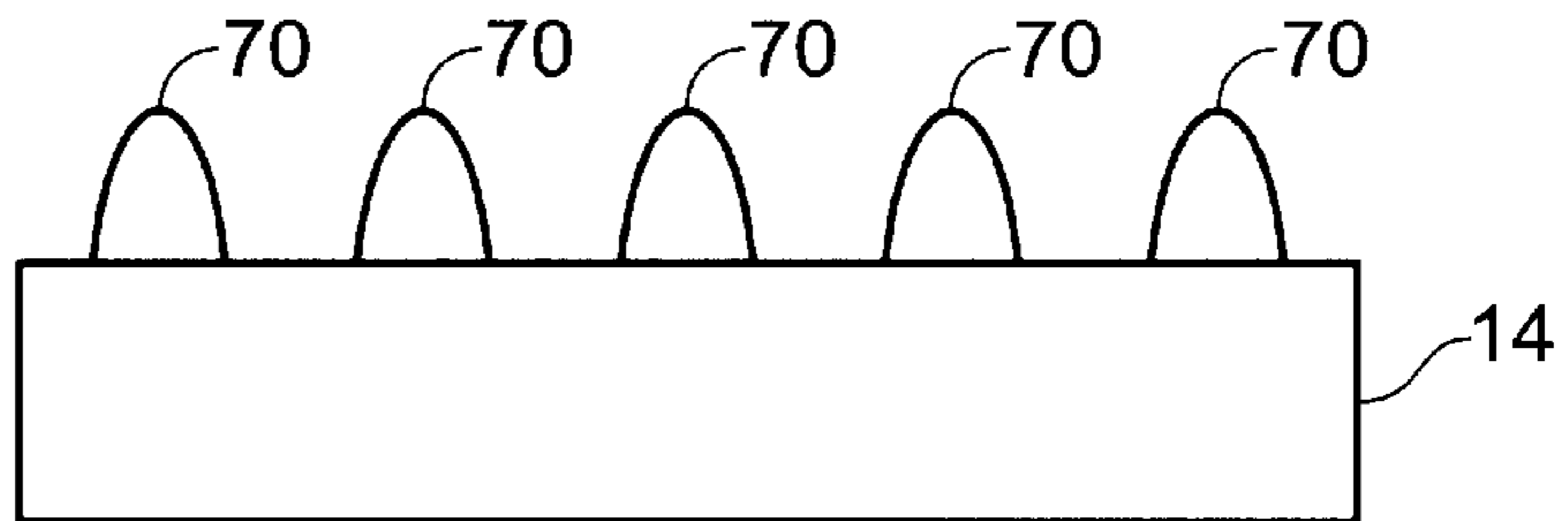


Fig. 3

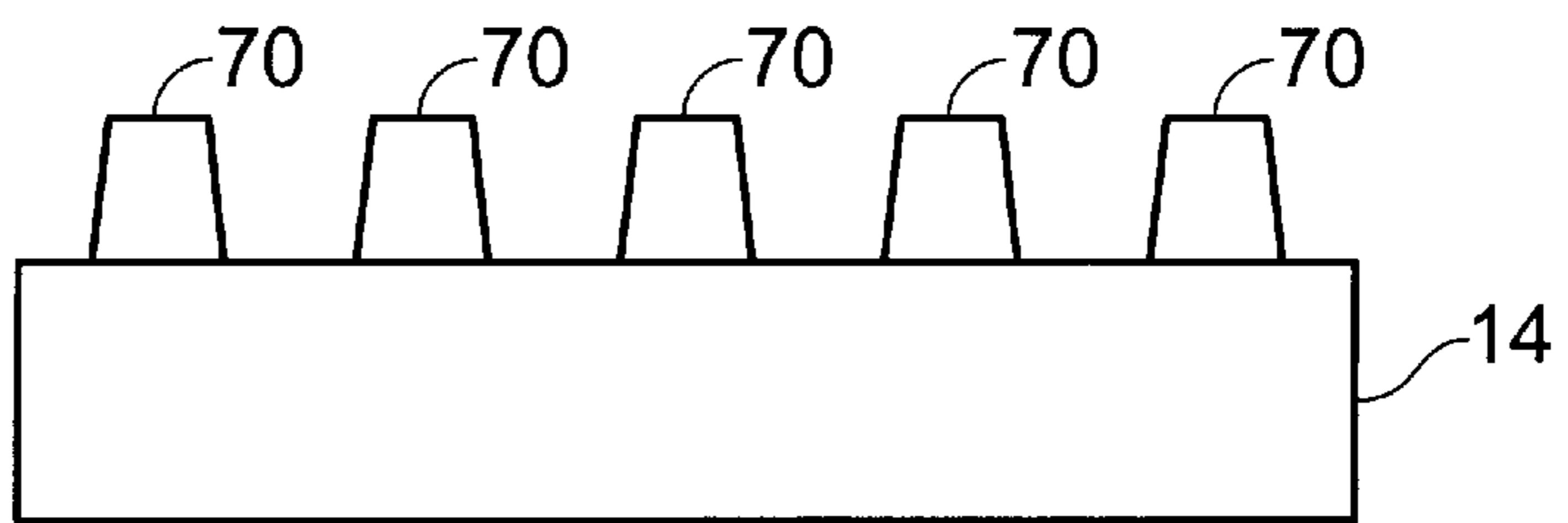


Fig. 4

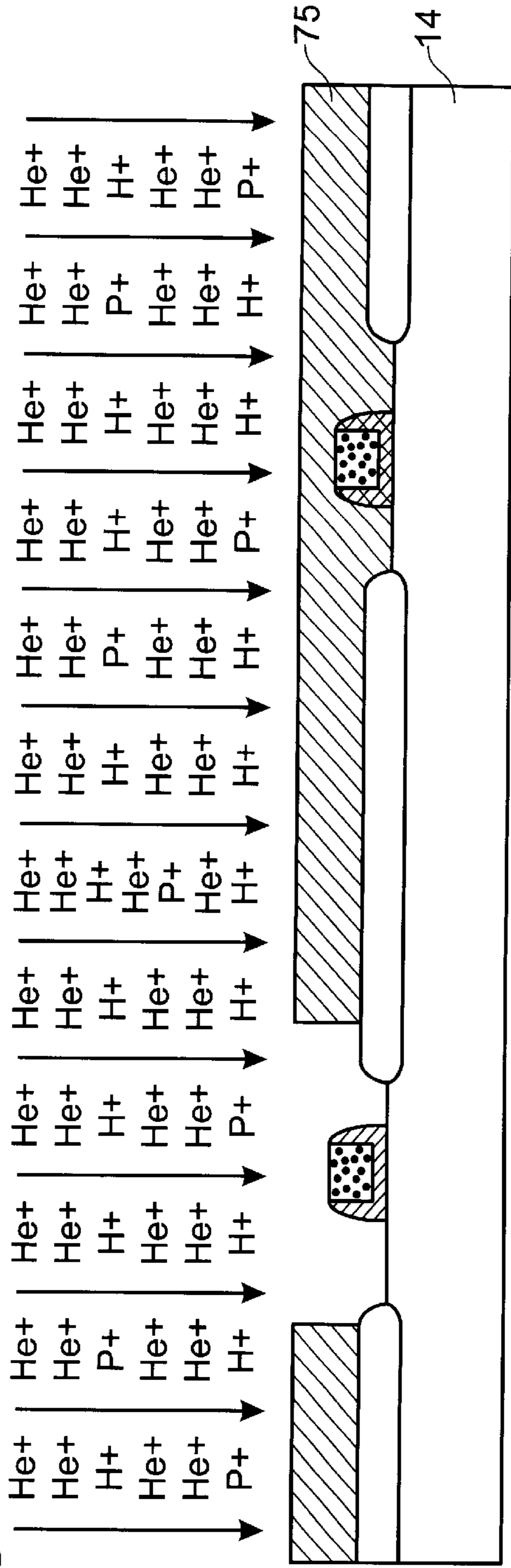
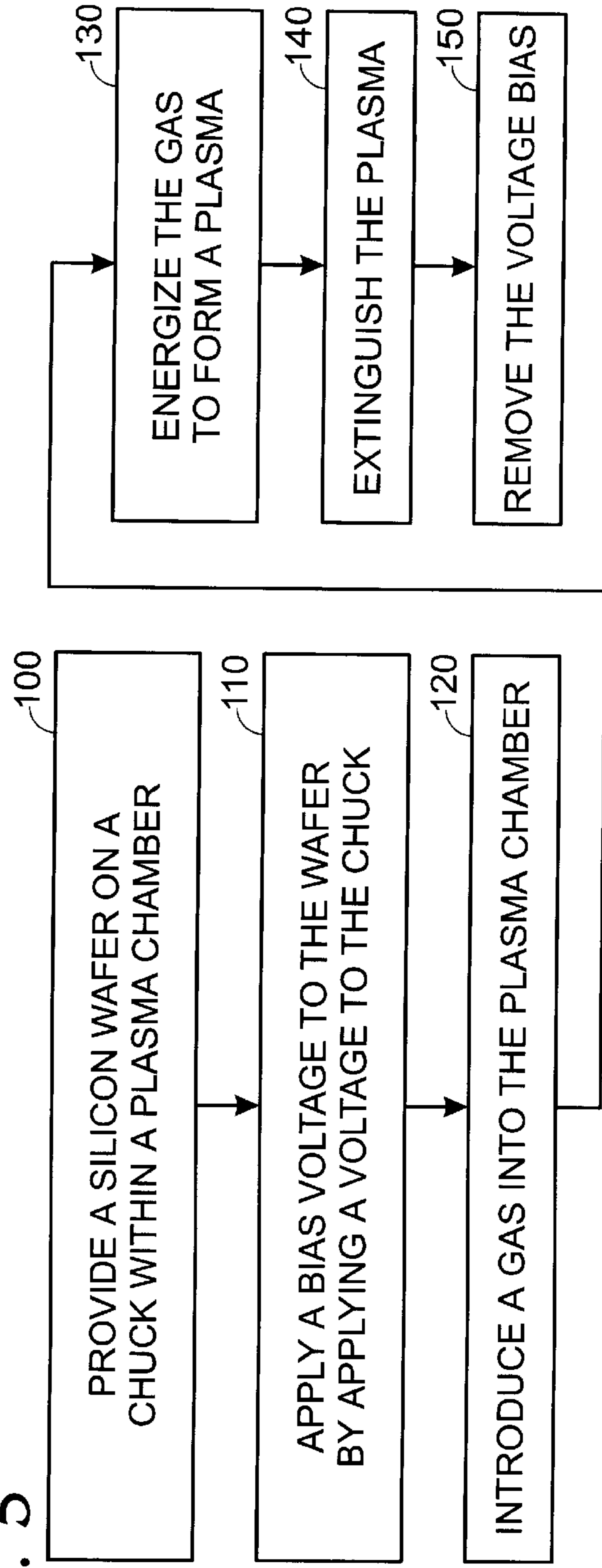


Fig. 5



DOSE CONTROL TECHNIQUE FOR PLASMA DOPING IN ULTRA-SHALLOW JUNCTION FORMATIONS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to semiconductor technology and more particularly to a method of plasma doping a substrate.

One common modern method of doping uses ion implantation. Ion implantation is conventionally performed using very expensive equipment. The expensive equipment requires high throughput to justify the cost of ownership. Techniques are being developed that offer an alternative to conventional ion implantation. These techniques are directed toward low energy, low dose applications, such as those used to produce source/drain extensions for CMOS transistors. As the dimensions of CMOS transistor structures get smaller, shallower junctions are required to maintain, or improve, overall performance of CMOS transistors. Plasma doping is an emerging technology that addresses the needs for shallow junctions, volume of throughput and cost of ownership.

Plasma doping is a method of doping accomplished by ionizing gas to form plasma, and exposing a substrate to the ions produced such that the ions are implanted into the substrate. In plasma doping technology, a plasma is produced by applying radio-frequency (RF) energy to a gas within a chamber. The plasma is created above the substrate to expose the substrate to ionized doping materials within the plasma. A pulsed negative voltage bias is applied to the substrate to attract the positively charged doping materials, also referred to herein as doping ions. The voltage bias amplitude dictates the implant depth distribution. The pulse width, frequency, partial pressure of the doping gas within the plasma, and implant duration control the dosage. If everything else is fixed, the more doping gas within the plasma chamber the higher the dosage. If only doping gas is present, each negative pulse will deliver a large portion the required dose. Diluting the doping gas with other gases will tend to reduce the dose attributable to individual voltage pulses. This will allow for greater control of the overall dose. Commonly used dilutant gases include, argon and hydrogen.

However, the partial pressure is not fixed. As the doping gas dissociates during the formation the plasma the partial pressure increases. Pressure chambers commonly have a pressure sensor and a pump to regulate the pressure within the plasma chamber while continually removing spent gases and potential contaminants. The increase in pressure caused by the dissociation of the doping gas within the chamber tends to cause the pressure system to respond in attempt to reduce the pressure to a predetermined value. This in turn sets up an oscillating pressure within the chamber, as the pressure increases due to dissociation, and then decreases due to pumping only to increase again. This oscillating pressure reduces control over total dosage. A dilutant gas such as hydrogen, which dissociates into hydrogen ions, will also tend to increase the pressure.

Another problem is that the presence of dilutant gas may damage photoresist. Heavy ions such as argon tend to damage the photoresist due to the high energies associated with their impact. This photoresist damage removes photoresist material, which may then redeposit onto the substrate causing contamination.

It would be advantageous to have a method of plasma doping that would reduce, or eliminate, the effects of oscillating pressure within the plasma chamber.

It would be advantageous to have a method of plasma doping that would provide more accurate control of implant duration.

It would be advantageous to have a method of plasma doping that would not produce contamination from redeposition of photoresist.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, a method of plasma doping silicon substrates is provided. A silicon substrate is placed within a plasma chamber on a chuck. A voltage bias is applied to the chuck to bias the substrate. Preferably, the voltage bias will be negative pulses. A gas is introduced into the plasma chamber and energized to ignite a plasma, whereby the substrate is exposed to the plasma. Preferably, the negative pulsed voltage bias will attract positive ions formed within the plasma to the substrate. The plasma is then extinguished and the voltage bias removed from the substrate.

Preferably, the gas will comprise a doping gas such as B_2H_6 , BF_3 , PH_3 , and AsH_3 . The gas will preferably further comprise a monatomic dilutant gas.

In a preferred embodiment of the present method, the substrate will be masked using photoresist to provide covered regions and uncovered regions. The uncovered regions will be exposed to the plasma and doped. To avoid contamination caused by redeposition of photoresist, which is caused by impact damage of ions within the plasma, a light dilutant gas will preferably be used such as neon or helium.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a plasma chamber used an embodiment of the present method.

FIG. 2 illustrates photoresist damage caused by heavy ions.

FIG. 3 illustrates the desired lack of photoresist damage achieved by an embodiment of the present method.

FIG. 4 is an illustration showing ion implantation using dilutant gas.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing an embodiment of the process of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of a suitable plasma doping system **10** for carrying out the plasma doping method of the present invention.

Plasma doping system **10** includes a plasma chamber **12** of a size suitable for holding one or more substrates **14**, which are supported in chamber **12** on a chuck **16**. Substrate **14** is also commonly referred to as a "wafer". As is typical in such chambers, chamber **12** has an interior **18** that can be evacuated. Pressure within interior **18** of chamber **12** can be regulated by a pressure control system **20**.

Pressure control system **20** includes a pump **22** for exhausting spent gases and contaminants, if any. To control the pressure within interior **18** of plasma chamber **12**, a pressure sensor **24** is connected to a pressure controller **26**, which controls a throttle valve **28**. When pressure controller **26** determines that sensor **24** has detected a pressure within interior **18** of chamber **12** outside of a predetermined range, pressure controller **26** adjusts throttle valve **28** to increase or decrease the pressure within interior **18** as necessary.

Individual substrates **14** can optionally be moved in and out of chamber **12** by a suitable handler **30** through a gate

valve **32** in a chamber wall, allowing substrates to be moved onto chuck **16** for processing, and then removed from the chamber following processing. The mechanism by which substrates are introduced into the chamber is not critical to the method of the present invention.

Selected gases used in plasma doping are introduced into chamber **12** through a suitable manifold system **40** from various gas supply reservoirs (indicated collectively at **42**), controlled by valves (indicated at **44**). For simplicity only two gas supply reservoirs **46** and **48** are shown. It is entirely possible, and not inconsistent with the present invention, to have additional gas supply reservoirs, or only a single supply reservoir containing a mixture of any desired gases. The manifold system **40**, which is indicated schematically, may include a gas inlet region for blending the gases or a showerhead for distributing the gases within chamber **12** (neither of which are shown).

Plasma energy is supplied to chamber **12** by an RF generator **50** that typically supplies high frequency (HF) RF power through coils **52** to energize gases within interior **18** of chamber **12** to form a plasma within plasma formation region **54**. The process of energizing gases to form a plasma is also referred to as "igniting a plasma".

The plasma formed within chamber **12** contains ions, including doping ions. Doping ions are ions that contain at least one atom of a desired doping material. The ions within the plasma are positively charged. To increase and control doping energies, a negative voltage bias **60** (shown schematically) is applied to the substrate **14** by applying the negative voltage bias to the chuck **16**. Negative voltage bias **60** attracts the positively charged ions within the plasma producing higher implant energies, which corresponds to deeper implant depth. The use of a steady voltage bias will result in positively charged ions accumulating on an upper surface of substrates **14**. The accumulation of positively charged ions on the upper surface will, at least partially, repel subsequent positively charged ions, reducing their implant energies. By pulsing the voltage bias, positive ions at the upper surface of substrate **14** have an opportunity to attract electrons and become electrically neutral when the voltage bias is not negative. In a preferred embodiment, the voltage bias pulses from zero to a negative voltage. Alternatively, the voltage bias can oscillate between negative pulses and positive pulses. The voltage amplitude of the negative pulse dictates the implant depth distribution within the surface of substrate **14**. The pulse width, and frequency of the negative voltage bias pulse partially determine the implant dose.

The implant dose is also a function of the total amount of dopant ions within the plasma and accordingly the pressure within chamber **12**. When only a doping gas is present the dosage per pulse is going to be higher. This makes controlling the total dosage more difficult. Also any variation in pressure, or variations in pulse width or frequency of the voltage bias will cause greater variation in the total dosage due to the greater dosage associated with each pulse. Introducing other non-doping gases, also referred to as dilutant gases, can reduce the overall percentage of doping gas within the chamber decreasing the dose associated with each pulse. These introduced gases will be ionized as well as the doping gases. These additional ions will be attracted to the substrate **14** and strike the surface. In many instances these ions will have sufficient energy to damage photoresist that may be present for masking purposes. The energy of the ion and the corresponding damage is dependent upon the ion's mass. Accordingly, dilutant gas used in the method of the present invention should preferably contain lighter elements as opposed to heavy elements.

FIG. **2** illustrates photoresist damage that may be caused by the presence of certain dilutant gases, for example argon. A substrate **14** has photoresist features **70** which have been damaged forming at least partially rounded upper edges.

For comparison, FIG. **3** shows a desired photoresist pattern without any significant damage. Photoresist pattern **70** does not have rounded edges caused by impact damage.

Referring again to FIG. **2**, a portion of the material removed by successive ion impacts causing the rounded upper edges will subsequently redeposit on substrate **14** contaminating the surface.

In normal operation, when a doping gas is introduced into plasma doping system **10**, described above, the formation of plasma within interior **18** of chamber **12** causes the pressure within chamber **12** to increase. This is caused by the dissociation of the elements that make up the doping gas. The doping gases are preferably selected from the group consisting of B_2H_6 , BF_3 , PH_3 , and AsH_3 . For example, in the case of PH_3 ions of phosphorous (P) and hydrogen (H) are formed within the plasma. The dissociation of PH_3 into P and H increases the pressure within chamber **12**. The increase in pressure within chamber **12** causes pressure control system **20** to respond by attempting to decrease the pressure. The combination of dissociation related pressure increases and the response of the control system produces oscillating pressure changes within chamber **12**. These oscillating pressure changes make precisely determining and controlling the doping concentration difficult. The presence of a properly selected dilutant gas will tend to reduce, or eliminate, the oscillating pressure changes within plasma doping system **10**. The dilutant gas should preferably be selected from gases that will not dissociate within chamber **12** during the formation of plasma. Preferably, the gas will be monatomic. These monatomic gases are inert gases such as argon, neon, or helium. As discussed above, since argon causes photoresist damage, the dilutant gas will preferably be neon or helium. The amount of dilutant gas used to reduce, or eliminate, pressure oscillations is such that the ratio of dopant gas to dilutant gas will be in the range of 25:75 to 5:95.

FIG. **4** illustrates the plasma implantation method. Substrate **14** is shown with transistor structures (which are for illustration purposes only). A photoresist layer **75** covers areas to be protected from ion implantation. Phosphine has been introduced as the doping gas along with helium dilutant gas. The phosphine has dissociated into phosphorous ions and hydrogen ions. The ions are positively charged and are attracted to substrate **14** by the negative voltage bias (not shown) to implant phosphorous into the exposed regions of substrate **14**.

Once the effects of pressure oscillation have been sufficiently reduced, or eliminated, it may be possible to further control the total dose of dopant ions implanted. Even without the voltage bias being applied, some ions will implant into substrate **14** due to the energy they acquire when the plasma is formed. In the prior art, it is typical to create the plasma prior to initiating the voltage bias. Also the plasma may continue after the voltage bias is removed. The additional implantation without a voltage bias makes fine control of the dosage more difficult.

Referring now to FIG. **5**, a process according to the present invention is shown as a flow chart. Step **100** provides a silicon wafer on a chuck within a plasma chamber. Preferably, the silicon wafer has been patterned with photoresist. Step **110** applies a bias voltage to the wafer by applying a voltage to the chuck. Preferably the bias voltage

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will be a pulsed negative bias voltage. Step **120** introduces a gas into the plasma chamber. The gas preferably comprises a doping gas and a dilutant gas. The dilutant gas is preferably neon or helium. Step **130** energizes the gas igniting a plasma. The applied voltage bias attracts the ions within the plasma to dope the exposed substrate. Step **140** extinguishes the plasma and finally in step **150** the voltage bias is removed. By igniting the plasma only when the voltage bias is applied provides more predictable dosage. This is because the amount of gas doped into the substrate and the distribution within the substrate can be determined for a given duration at a specific bias voltage, pulse width, and frequency provided that the partial pressure of the dopant gas is also known and controlled. By eliminating tail effects of doping without a bias, the total bias can be more readily and accurately determined.

Additional alternative embodiments are possible within the scope of the present invention. Other variations of the method, or material, within the scope of the present invention will occur to those of ordinary skill in the art. Accordingly, the foregoing disclosure and description thereof are for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to limit the invention. This invention is defined by the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of plasma doping silicon substrates comprising the steps of:

- a) providing a silicon substrate within a plasma chamber;
- b) applying a voltage bias to the substrate;
- c) introducing a gas into the plasma chamber;
- d) igniting the gas to produce a plasma whereby the substrate is exposed to the plasma; and
- e) extinguishing the plasma prior to removing the voltage bias from the substrate.

2. A method of plasma doping silicon substrates comprising the steps of:

- a) providing a silicon substrate within a plasma chamber;
- b) applying a voltage bias to the substrate, wherein the voltage bias is pulsed;
- c) introducing a gas into the plasma chamber;
- d) igniting the gas to produce a plasma whereby the substrate is exposed to the plasma;

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e) extinguishing the plasma; and

f) removing the voltage bias from the substrate.

3. The method of claim **1**, wherein the gas comprises a doping gas.

4. The method of claim **3**, wherein the doping gas is selected from the group consisting of B_2H_6 , BF_3 , PH_3 , and AsH_3 .

5. The method of claim **3**, wherein the gas further comprises a dilutant gas.

6. The method of claim **5**, wherein the dilutant gas is a monatomic gas.

7. The method of claim **6**, wherein the dilutant gas is helium, or neon.

8. A method of selectively plasma doping a semiconductor substrate comprising the steps of:

a) masking areas of the semiconductor substrate with photoresist to provide covered regions and uncovered regions; and

b) exposing within a plasma chamber the substrate masked with photoresist to a plasma comprising a doping gas and a dilutant gas, wherein the doping gas is selected from the group consisting of BF_3 , PH_3 , and AsH_3 , and the dilutant gas is Ne, to dope uncovered regions without doping covered regions.

9. A method of selectively plasma doping silicon comprising the steps of:

a) masking areas of a semiconductor substrate with photoresist to prevent doping of covered regions;

b) placing the substrate within a plasma chamber;

c) applying a pulsed bias voltage to the substrate;

d) introducing a gas comprising a doping gas and a dilutant gas selected from the group consisting of neon and helium into the plasma chamber;

e) igniting the gas to produce a plasma whereby the substrate is exposed to the plasma;

f) extinguishing the plasma;

g) removing the voltage bias from the substrate.

10. The method of claim **9**, wherein the doping gas is selected from the group consisting of B_2H_6 , BF_3 , PH_3 , and AsH_3 .

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